



Information sheet on indicators

Please note:

- An indicator is an empirically measurable value that makes it possible to operationalise results and impacts (e.g. the creation of social cohesion) so that all project participants can reach a consensus on what is to be achieved and in which area there is a need for action. Indicators are used to evaluate the results and impacts of project measures. When developing indicators, the following review questions need to be answered: What is being measured? How is it measured? What is the contribution to the overall project objective? Is the indicator SMART¹? Are the indicators overall sufficient to assess the success of the project?
- As a general rule, all impacts and activities should be assessed for their relevance to gender equality. As far as reasonable, the social categorisations gender, age, impairment/disability and ethnicity are taken into account in the indicators.
- At least two outcome indicators should be formulated for each effect.
- A comprehensive presentation of the impact logic will be given in the full project application, where SMART indicators on outcome and output level are to be formulated. Nevertheless, we ask you already in the project outline to exemplify expected impacts and outcomes as well as preliminary impact relationships in a logframe (see explanations in the format for the project outline). At the outcome level, the changes/impacts achieved through the measures should be shown. At the output level, the immediate and concrete results of the implemented measures are measured.

Difference between outcomes and outputs:

Outcome indicators (result indicators) describe and measure the direct benefit or result that is to be achieved by the project results for the defined target group (behavioural changes, improvements to a situation).

- **Key questions:** What improvements/(behavioural) changes should occur in the target group (due to the outputs)? How does the target group use the potential created? What should be achieved through the concrete measures?
- **Examples:**
 - a) x% of [number X] smallholder farmers (of which at least x% are women, at least y% are households with persons with disabilities...) have increased their yields of staple foods by at least z% on average by [time z].
 - b) The proportion xx of women aged 15-49 years who, according to the Minimum Dietary Diversity Score for Women (MDD-W), have consumed foods from 5 or more food groups of the 10 defined groups in the last 24 hours increases to v % by [time z]².

¹ An indicator should be specific, measurable, cost-effective, relevant to the programme and timely (s.m.a.r.t. = specific and short, measurable, accepted and achievable, realistic and relevant, timely/time-bound).

² MDD-W = Proxy indicator for nutrient supply/intake for women of reproductive age

- c) The proportion of xx infants (6-23/59 months) receiving adequate meal frequency and diversity according to the Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD) has increased by x% at [time z].
- d) The proportion xx of participants (of which xx% are women/people with disabilities/ethnic minorities/youth), going into employment in the new occupational sector after the training/retraining
- e) At [time z], there is a decrease of at least [X] % in the incidence of violence in the target communities, based on public statistics, compared to the baseline.
- f) [X]% of [number X] participants in [measure X], of which [X] % are women, confirm at [time z] with at least 4 on a scale of 1-5 that their attitude towards the other group has changed positively.
- g) In [number X] of [number XX] municipalities, the building standards developed in the project are applied to strengthen resilience to the identified natural hazards, and gender- and inclusion-specific needs are taken into account.

Output indicators (Outcome Indicators) measure the concrete (technical) achievements to be realised through implementation of the activities, but also the rate of utilisation and target group satisfaction

- **Key questions:** What are the direct achievements of the project activities?
- **Examples:**
 - a) By [time z], [number x] of beneficiaries, of which [number y] are women, have been trained in adapted, climate-sensitive, improved agricultural techniques.
 - b) At [time z], [number x] women from [number x] women of the target communities have successfully participated in [number w] trainings on adequate nutrition (and preparation of balanced meals).
 - c) At [time z], [number x] women of [number x] women of the target communities have successfully participated in [number w] trainings on adequate nutrition and prevention of malnutrition of young children (0 - 24/59 months).
 - d) Number of participants (of which xx% are women/people with disabilities/ethnic minorities/youth) in training and number of training days for reintegration into the labour market at [time z].
 - e) (X) % of the target group (of which (x) % being girls and boys) received psychosocial support through (measure X), including access to child-friendly and protected spaces within intersectoral measures.
 - f) By [time X], sanitation facilities have been built at [number X] schools in the project area [number X].
 - g) By [time X], the necessary measures for rehabilitating the irrigation system identified at the start of the project have been implemented in [number X] communities in the project area.
 - h) Number of residents (xx% male, yy% female / 50% of participants under 15 years of age) of host communities and incoming community members who have participated in training on non-violent conflict resolution.
 - i) [Number X] Radio programme to reduce prejudice and promote acceptance of diversity were broadcast in the target region by the end of the project period.
 - j) Within the framework of participatory municipal processes, documents for building standards for strengthening resilience to the identified natural hazards have been developed in [number X] municipalities in the project region by [time Z] and gender- and inclusion-specific needs are taken into account in these.

Sources of verification:

Examples: own data collected and measurements conducted as part of monitoring and evaluation activities, (mid-term) assessments, key statistics, data from national/local authorities (e.g. health department, agricultural authorities, community committees), surveys of beneficiaries, baseline studies, project reports, household monitoring reports, etc.